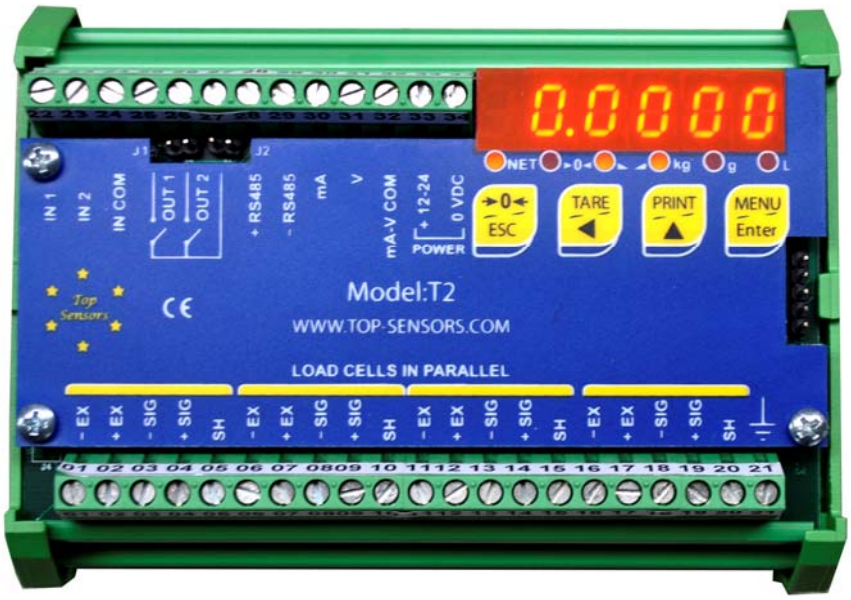
Installation and User Manual

version 1.0

T2

4-20mA 0-20mA 0-10V 0-5V +/-5V +/-10V



CE 2004/108/EC

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SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION

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A Zemic Europe brand **®**

KEY TO SYMBOLS

Below are the symbols used in the manual to draw the reader's attention:

Caution! High Voltage.

Caution! This operation must be performed by skilled workers.

Read the following indications carefully.

Further information.

Disposal of Waste Equipment by Users in Private Households in the European Union

This symbol on the product or on its packaging indicates that this product must not be disposed of with your other household waste. Instead, it is your responsibility to dispose of your waste equipment by handing it over to a designated collection point for the recycling of waste electrical and electronic equipment. The separate collection and recycling of your waste equipment at the time of disposal will help preserve natural resources and protect human health and the environment. For more information about where you can drop off your waste equipment for recycling, please contact your local waste disposal Authority or the equipment retailer.

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USER WARNINGS

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PROPER USE OF WEIGHING INSTRUMENT

- Keep away from heat sources and direct sunlight
- Repair the instrument from rain (except special IP versions)
- Do not wash with water jets (except special IP versions)
- Do not dip in water
- Do not spill liquid on the instrument
- Do not use solvents to clean the instrument
- Do not install in areas subject to explosion hazard (except special Atex versions)

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CORRECT INSTALLATION OF WEIGHING INSTRUMENTS

The terminals indicated on the instrument's wiring diagram to be connected to earth must have the same potential as the weighed structure (same earthing pit or earthing system). If you are unable to ensure this condition, connect with an earthing wire the terminals of the instrument (including the terminal 0VDC) to the weighed structure.
The cell cable must be individually led to its panel input and not share a conduit with other cables; connect it directly to the instrument terminal strip without breaking its route with support terminal strips.
Use "RC" filters on the instrument-driven solenoid valve and remote control switch coils.
Avoid inverters in the instrument panel; if inevitable, use special filters for the inverters and separate them with sheet metal partitions.
The panel installer must provide electric protections for the instruments (fuses, door lock switch etc.).
It is advisable to leave the equipment always switched on to prevent the formation of condensation.

MAXIMUM CABLE LENGTHS

- RS485: 1000 meters with AWG24, shielded and twisted cables
- RS232: 15 meters for baud rates up to 19200

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CORRECT INSTALLATION OF THE LOAD CELLS

INSTALLING LOAD CELLS: The load cells must be placed on rigid, stable in-line structures; it is important to use the mounting modules for load cells to compensate for misalignment of the support surfaces.

PROTECTION OF THE CELL CABLE: Use water-proof sheaths and joints in order to protect the cables of the cells.

MECHANICAL RESTRAINTS (pipes, etc.): When pipes are present, we recommend the use of hoses and flexible couplings with open mouthpieces with rubber protection; in case of hard pipes, place the pipe support or anchor bracket as far as possible from the weighed structure (at a distance at least 40 times the diameter of the pipe).

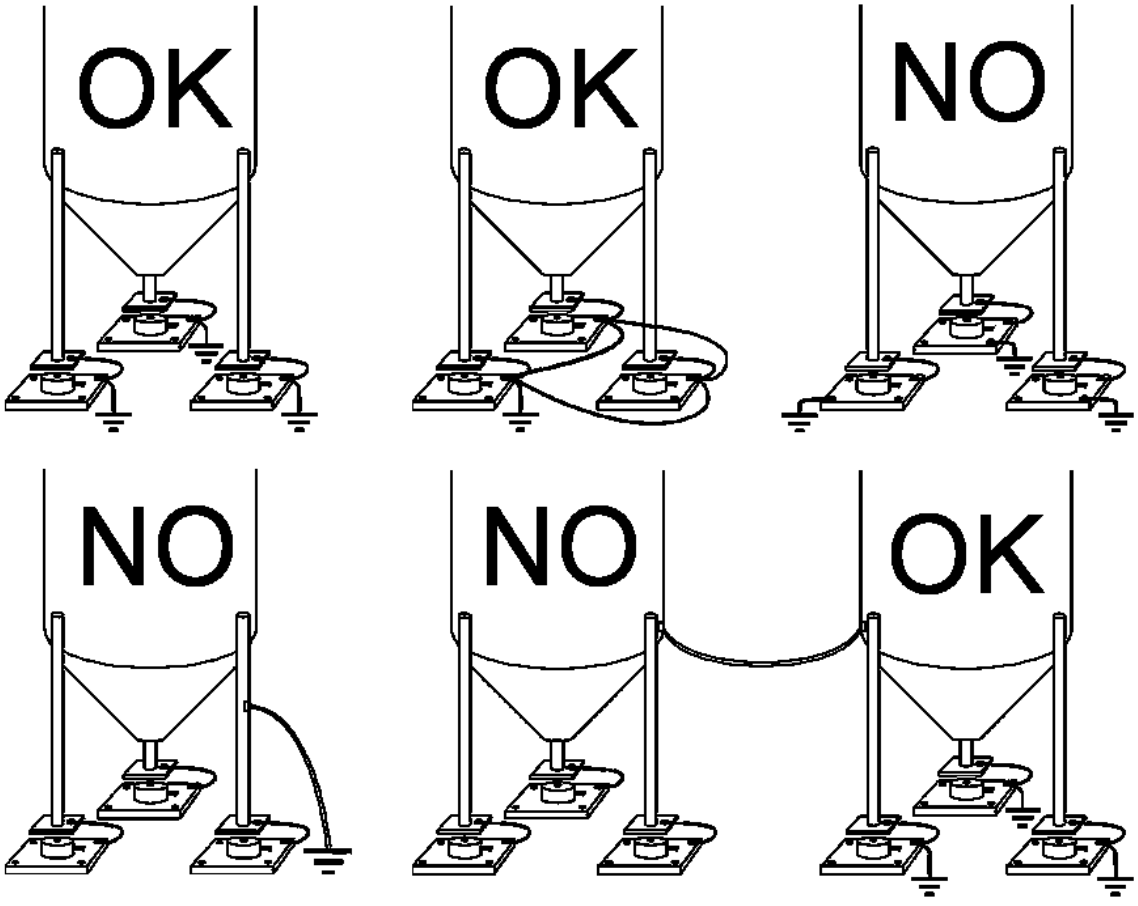
CONNECTING SEVERAL CELLS IN PARALLEL: Connect several cells in parallel by using - if necessary - a watertight junction box with terminal box. The cell connection extension cables must be shielded, led individually into their piping or conduit and laid as far as possible from the power cables (in case of 4-wire connections, use cables with 4 x 1 sq.mm minimum cross-section).

WELDING: Avoid welding with the load cells already installed. If this cannot be avoided, place the welder ground clamp close to the required welding point to prevent sending current through the load cell body.

WINDY CONDITIONS - KNOCKS - VIBRATIONS: The use of weigh modules is strongly recommended for all load cells to compensate for misalignment of the support surfaces. The system designer must ensure that the plant is protected against lateral shifting and tipping relating to: shocks and vibration; windy conditions; seismic conditions in the installation setting; stability of the support structure.

EARTHING THE WEIGHED STRUCTURE: By means of a copper wire with suitable cross-section, connect the cell upper support plate with the lower support plate, then connect all the lower plates to a single earthing system. Electrostatic charges accumulated because of the product rubbing against the pipes and the weighed container walls are discharged to the ground without going through or damaging the load cells. Failure to implement a proper earthing system might not affect the operation of the weighing system; this, however, does not rule out the possibility that the cells and connected instrument may become damaged in the future. It is forbidden to ensure earthing system continuity by using metal parts contained in the weighed structure.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE INSTALLATION RECOMMENDATIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED A MISUSE OF THE EQUIPMENT



LOAD CELL INPUT TEST (QUICK ACCESS)

From the weight display, press PRINT for 3 seconds; the response signal of the load cells is displayed, expressed in mV with four decimals.

LOAD CELL TESTING

Load cell resistance measurement (use a digital multimeter):

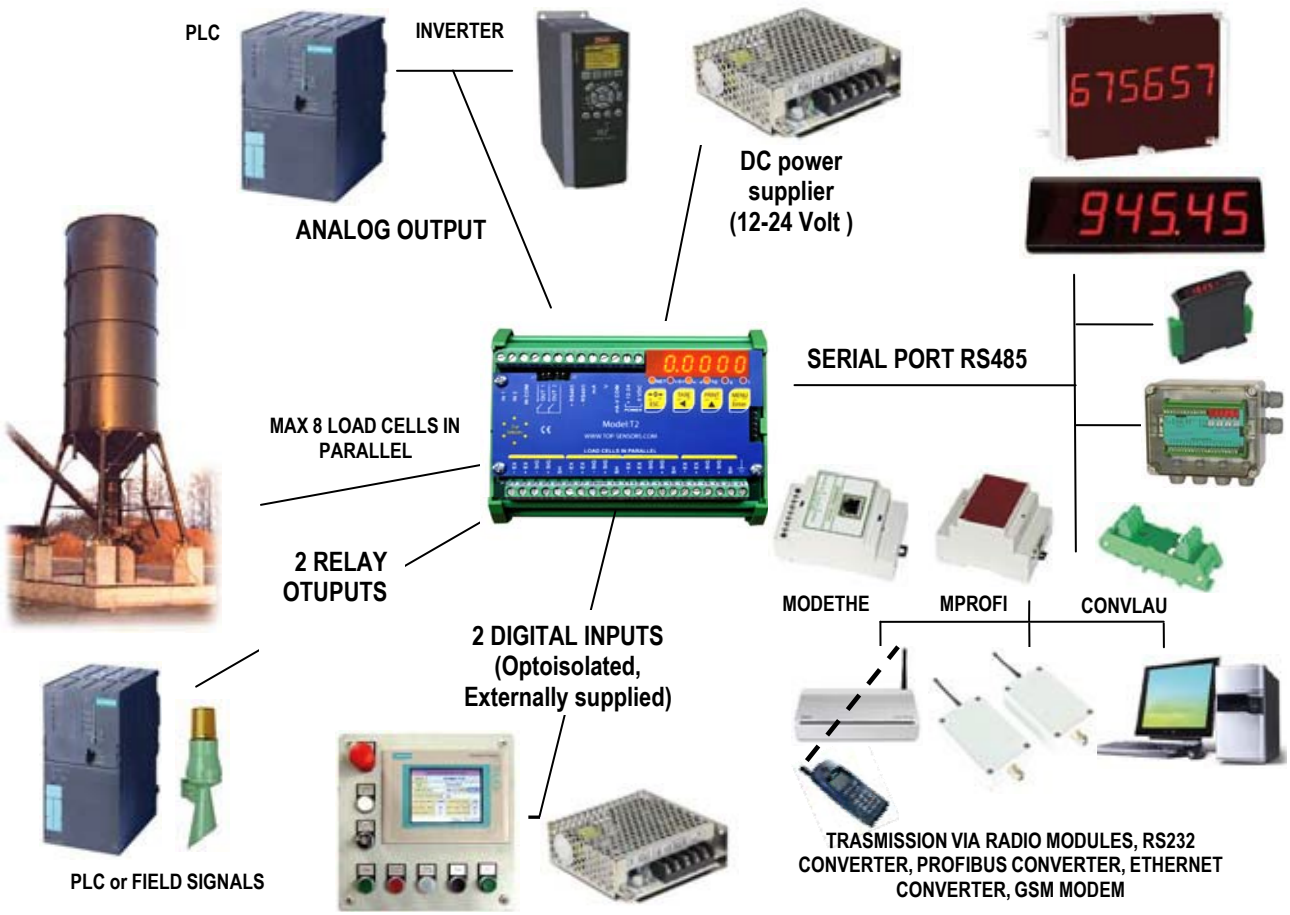
- Disconnect the load cells from the instrument and check that there is no moisture in the cell junction box caused by condensation or water infiltration. If so, drain the system or replace it if necessary.
- The value between the positive signal wire and the negative signal wire must be equal or similar to the one indicated in the load cell data sheet (output resistance).
- The value between the positive excitation wire and the negative excitation wire must be equal or similar to the one indicated in the load cell data sheet (input resistance).
- The insulation value between the shield and any other cell wire and between any other cell wire and the body of the load cell must be higher than 20 Mohm (mega ohms).

Load cell voltage measurement (use a digital multimeter):

- Take out the load cell to be tested from underneath the container, or alternatively, lift the container support.
- Make sure that the excitation of two wires of the load cell connected to the instrument (or amplifier) is 5 Vdc +/- 3%.
- Measure the response signal between the positive and the negative signal wires by directly connecting them to the tester, and make sure that it is comprised between 0 and 0.5 mV (thousandths of a Volt).
- Apply load to the cell and make sure that there is a signal increment.

IF ONE OF THE ABOVE CONDITIONS IS NOT MET, PLEASE CONTACT THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SERVICE.

MAIN SPECIFICATIONS OF THE INSTRUMENT



- Weight transmitter and indicator for Omega/DIN rail mounting suitable for back panel or junction box. Six-digit semialphanumeric display (8mm h), 7 segment LED. Four-key keyboard. Dimensions: 123x92x50 mm.
- IP67 box version (dimensions:170x140x95mm). Four fixing holes diameter 4mm (centre distance 122x152mm).
- Displays the gross weight; from external contact allows to zero set or display the net weight (both values will be lost when the instrument is turned off).
- Peak weight function.
- Transmits the gross or net weight via optoisolated analog output 16 bit, current 0-20mA, 4-20mA or voltage 0-10V, 0-5V (±10V / ±5V by closing a soldering jumper).
- Transmits the gross or net weight via RS485 serial port, by means of protocols:
    - Modbus RTU
    - ASCII bidirectional protocol
    - Continuous transmission

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

POWER SUPPLY and CONSUMPTION **(VDC)**	12 - 24 VDC (standard)+/- 10% ; 5 W
NO. OF LOAD CELLS IN PARALLEL and SUPPLY	max 8 (350 ohm) ; 5VDC/120mA
LINEARITY / ANALOG OUTPUT LINEARITY	< 0.01% F.S. ; < 0.01% F.S.
THERMAL DRIFT / ANALOG OUTPUT THERMAL DRIFT	< 0.0005 % F.S. /°C ; < 0.003 % F.S./°C
A/D CONVERTER	24 bit (16.000.000 points)
MAX DIVISIONS (with measurement range: +/-10mV = sens. 2mV/V)	+/- 999999
MEASUREMENT RANGE	+/- 19.5 mV
MAX SENSITIVITY OF USABLE LOAD CELLS	+/- 3 mV/V
MAX CONVERSIONS PER SECOND	80 conversions/second
DISPLAY RANGE	- 999999 ; + 999999
NO. OF DECIMALS / DISPLAY INCREMENTS	0 - 4 / x 1 x 2 x 5 x 10 x 20 x 50 x 100
DIGITAL FILTER / READINGS PER SECOND	0.080 – 7.5 sec / 5 - 80 Hz
RELAY LOGIC OUTPUTS	N.2 - max 24 VDC ; 60mA
LOGIC INPUTS	N.2 - optoisolated 5 - 24 VDC PNP
SERIAL PORTS	RS485
BAUD RATE	2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 115200
HUMIDITY (non condensing)	85 %
STORAGE TEMPERATURE	- 30°C + 80°C
WORKING TEMPERATURE	- 20°C + 60°C
OPTOISOLATED ANALOG OUTPUT 16 Bit - 65535 divisions	0-20 mA; 4-20 mA (max 300 ohm); 0-10 VDC; 0-5 VDC; +/- 10 VDC; +/- 5 VDC (min 10 kohm).

IP67 BOX VERSIONS

CASTL	IP67 box with transparent cover
CASTLPG9	IP67 box with transparent cover and six PG9 cable glands
CASTLGUA (1)	IP67 box with transparent cover and six PVC fittings
CASTLTAST	IP67 box with external keypad
CASTLTASTPG9 (2)	IP67 box with external keypad and six PG9 cable glands
CASTLTASTATEX (3)	IP67 box with external keypad. ATEX version Ⓔx II3GD (zone 2, 22)
CASTLTASTGUA	IP67 box with external keypad and six PVC fittings

(1)

(2)

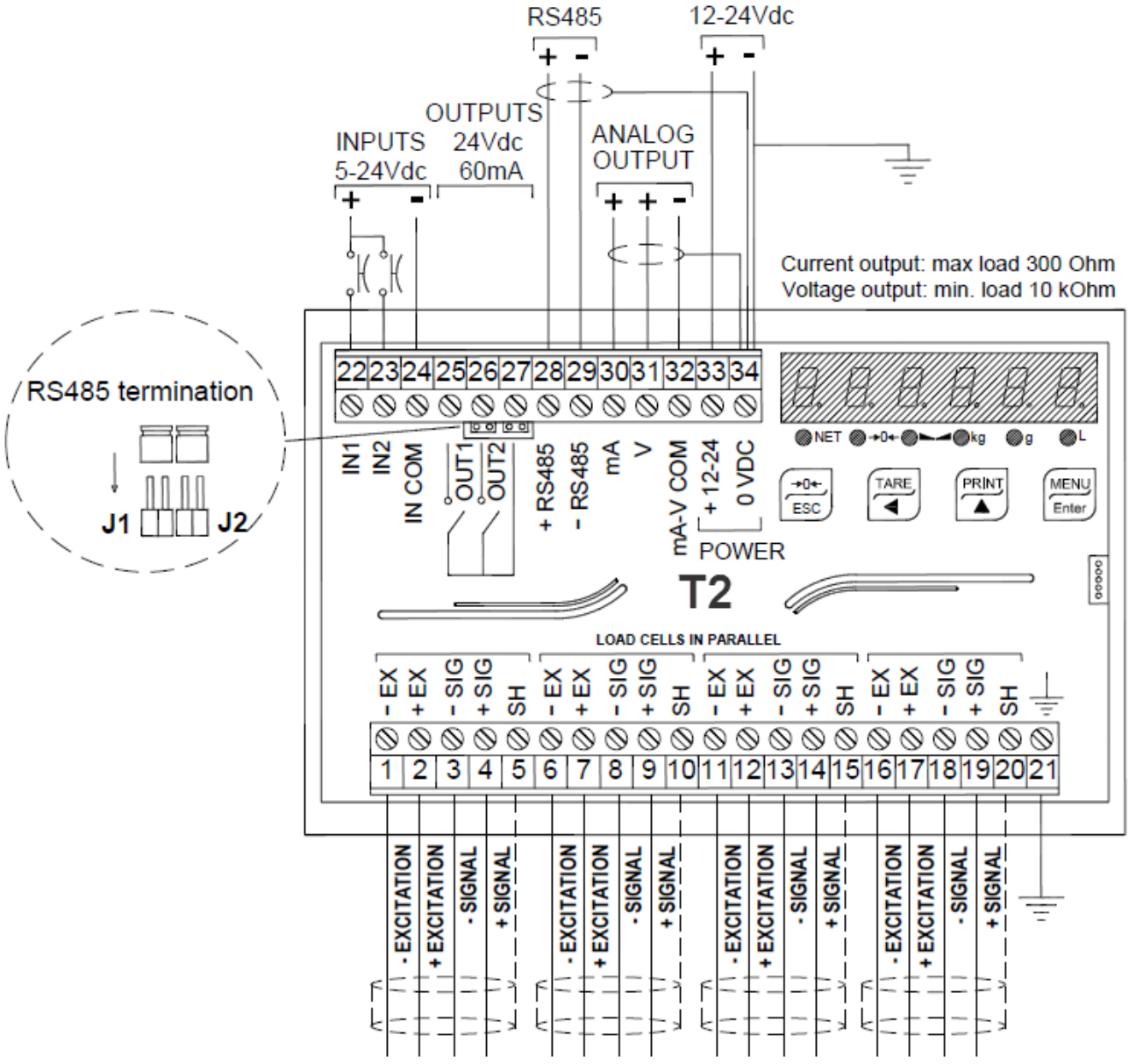
(3)

ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

BASIC INFORMATIONS

- It is recommended that the power supply negative pole be grounded.
- It is possible to supply up to eight 350 ohm load cells or sixteen 700 ohm load cells.
- Connect terminal “0 VDC” to the RS485 common of the connected instruments in the event that these receive alternating current input or that they have an optoisolated RS485.
- In case of an RS485 network with several devices it is recommended to activate the 120 ohm termination resistance on the two devices located at the ends of the network, as described in the paragraph **RS485 SERIAL CONNECTION.**

WIRING DIAGRAM



2 outputs: settable setpoints or remote output management via protocol.
2 inputs (Default: **SEMI-AUTOMATIC ZERO input 1**; **NET/GROSS input 2**): settable to have the following functions: **SEMI-AUTOMATIC ZERO**, **NET/GROSS**, **PEAK**, or **REMOTE CONTROL** (see paragraph **OUTPUTS AND INPUTS CONFIGURATION**).

LED AND KEY FUNCTIONS

LED	Main function	Secondary function *
NET	net weight LED: net weight display (semi-automatic tare or preset tare)	LED lit: input 1 closed
→0←	zero LED (deviation from zero not more than +/- 0.25 divisions)	LED lit: input 2 closed
▁◢▁	stability LED	LED lit: output 1 closed
kg	unit of measure: kg	LED lit: output 2 closed
g	unit of measure: g	no meaning
L		no meaning

*) To activate the secondary LED function, during weight display press and hold down the keys MENU Enter and PRINT ▲ at the same time (press MENU Enter immediately followed by PRINT ▲).

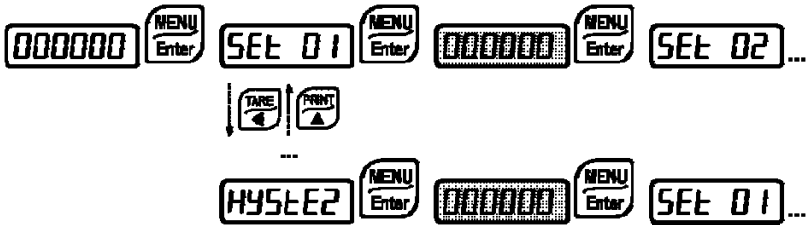
KEY	Short press	Long press (3 sec)	Into menus
→0← ESC		Tare resetting	Cancel or return to previous menu
TARE ◀	Gross → Net	Net → Gross	Select figure to be modified or return to previous menu item
PRINT ▲		mV load cell test	Modify selected figure or go to next menu item
MENU Enter	Setting setpoints and hysteresis		Confirm or enter in submenu
MENU Enter + →0← ESC	Setting general parameters (press MENU Enter immediately followed by →0← ESC)		
MENU Enter + TARE ◀	Setting preset tare (press MENU Enter immediately followed by TARE ◀)		

The LEDs light up in sequence to indicate that a setting and not a weight is being viewed.

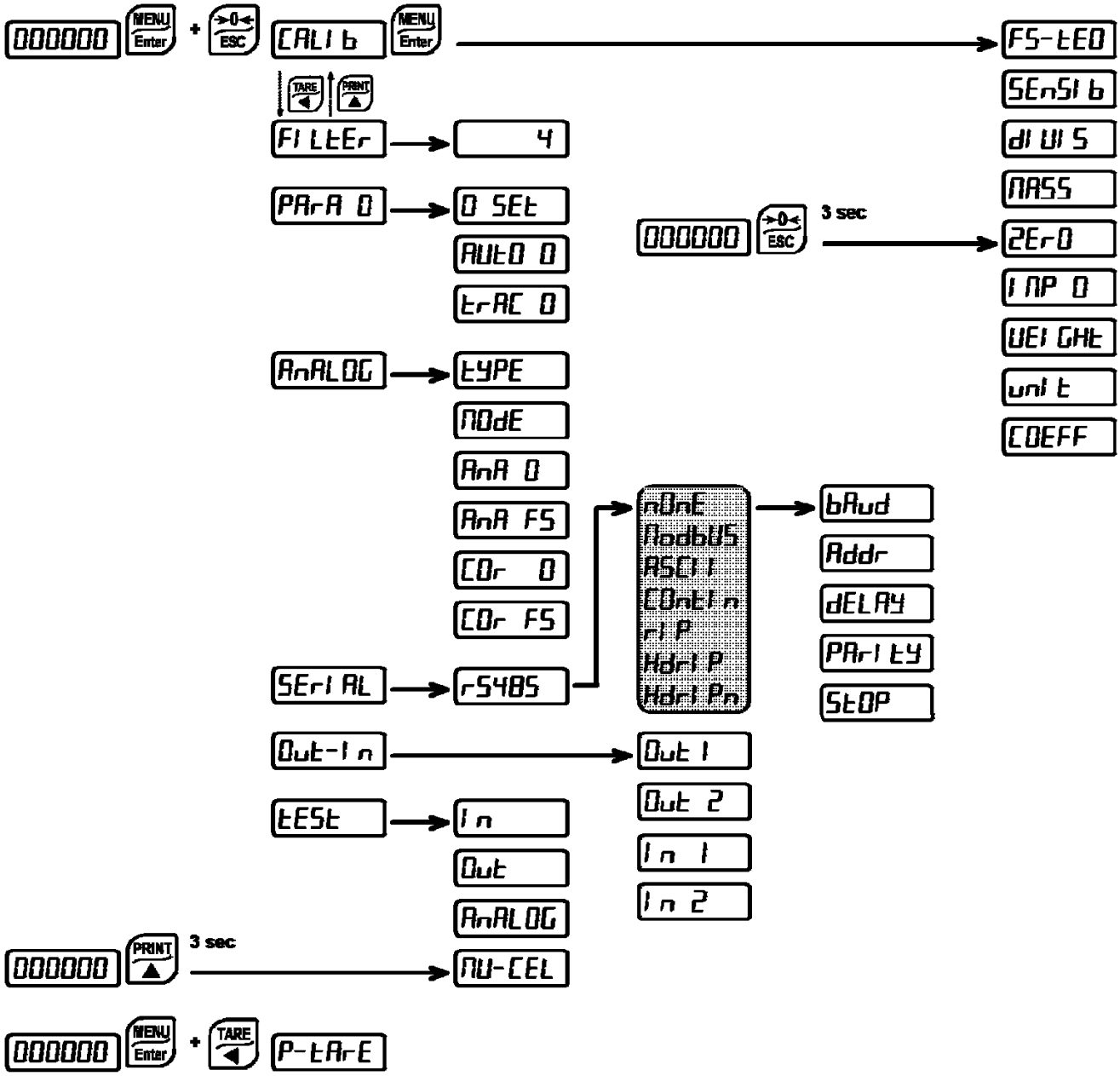
MENU MAP

Within the menu, the changes are applied immediately after pressing the TARE button (no further confirmation).

SETPOINTS



SYSTEM PARAMETERS



INSTRUMENT COMMISSIONING

Upon switch-on, the display shows in sequence:
- instrument model (e.g.: "t2");
- "SU" followed by the software code (e.g.: SU 5);
- program type: bASE (base);
- "r" followed by the software version (e.g.: r 1.04.01);
- "HU" followed by the hardware code (e.g.: HU 104);
- the serial number (e.g.: 1005 15);

Check that the display shows the weight and that when loading the load cells there is an increase in weight. If there is not check and verify the connections and correct positioning of the load cells.

- **<u>If the instrument has already been theoretical CALIBRATED</u>** (plant system identification tag present on the instrument and on the cover: load cell's rated data already entered):
  - Reset to zero (follow the procedure in paragraph **TARE WEIGHT ZERO SETTING**)
  - Check the calibration with sample weights and correct the indicated weight if necessary (follow the procedure in paragraph **REAL CALIBRATION (WITH SAMPLE WEIGHTS)**).

- **<u>If the instrument HAS NOT BEEN CALIBRATED</u>** (missing plant system identification tag) proceed with calibration:
  - If load cells data are unknown, follow the procedure in paragraph **REAL CALIBRATION (WITH SAMPLE WEIGHTS)**
  - Enter the rated data of load cells following the procedure given in paragraph **THEORETICAL CALIBRATION**
  - Reset to zero (follow the procedure in paragraph **TARE WEIGHT ZERO SETTING**)
  - Check the calibration with sample weights and correct the indicated weight if necessary (follow the procedure in paragraph **REAL CALIBRATION (WITH SAMPLE WEIGHTS)**).

  - If you use the analog output, set the desired analog output type and the full scale value (see paragraph **ANALOG OUTPUT**).
  - If you use serial communication, set the related parameters (see paragraph **SERIAL COMMUNICATION SETTING**).
  - If setpoints are used, set the required weight values and the relevant parameters (see paragraphs **SETPOINTS PROGRAMMING** and **OUTPUTS AND INPUTS CONFIGURATION**).

PROGRAMMING OF SYSTEM PARAMETERS

From the weight display, press simultaneously keys MENU/Enter and →0←/ESC to access the parameter setting.

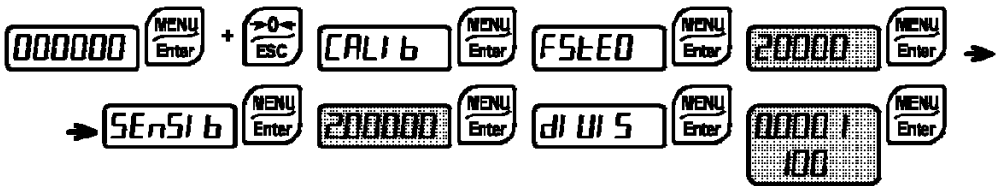
MENU/Enter: to enter a menu/confirm the data entry.

PRINT/▲: to modify the displayed value or menu item.

TARE/◀: to select a new value or modify the displayed menu item.

→0←/ESC: to cancel and return to the previous menu.

THEORETICAL CALIBRATION



This function allows the load cell rated values to be set.

To perform the theoretical calibration set the following parameters in sequence:

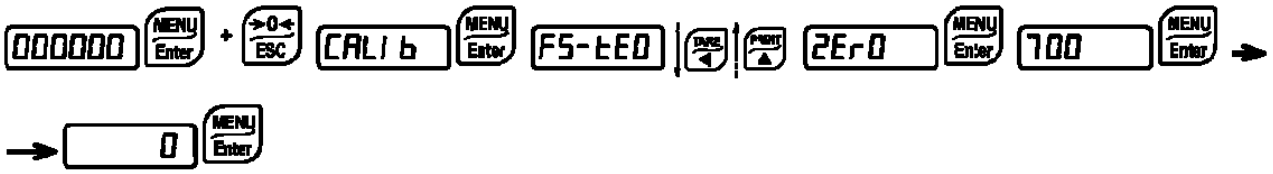
- FS-tEO (Default: dEMo)**:** The **system full scale** is given by one cell capacity multiplied by the number of cells used. Example of system full scale value calculation: 4 cells of 1000kg → FULL SCALE = 1000 X 4 = 4000. The instrument is supplied with a theoretical full scale value dEMo corresponding to 10000. To restore factory values, set 0 as full scale.
- SEnSIb (Default: 2.00000 mV/V): **Sensitivity** is a load cell rated parameter expressed in mV/V. Set the average sensitivity value indicated on the load cells. It's possible to set a value between 0.50000 and 7.00000 mV/V. Example of 4-cell system with sensitivity: 2.00100, 2.00150, 2.00200, 2.00250; enter 2.00175, calculated as (2.00100 + 2.00150 + 2.00200 + 2.00250) / 4.
- diVS**:** The **division** (resolution) is the minimum weight increment value which can be displayed. It is automatically calculated by the system according to the performed calibration, so that it is equal to 1/10000 of full scale. It can be changed and be variable between 0.0001 and 100 with x1 x2 x5 x10 increments.

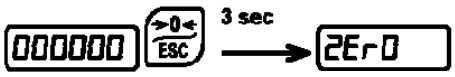
- By modifying the theoretical full scale, the sensitivity or divisions, the real calibration is cancelled and the theoretical calibration only is considered valid.
- If the theoretical full scale and the recalculated full scale in real calibration (see paragraph **REAL CALIBRATION (WITH SAMPLE WEIGHTS)**) are equal, this means that the calibration currently in use is theoretical; if they are different, the calibration in use is the real calibration based on sample weights.
- By modifying the theoretical full scale, the sensitivity or divisions and all the system's parameters containing a weight value will be set to default values (setpoints, hysteresis, etc.).

MAXIMUM CAPACITY

nASS: Maximum displayable weight (from 0 to max full scale; default: 0). When the weight exceeds this value by 9 divisions the following is displayed '------'. To disable this function, set 0.

TARE WEIGHT ZERO SETTING





This menu may also be accessed directly from the weight display, holding down the →0← ESC key for 3 seconds.

Perform this procedure after having set the THEORETICAL CALIBRATION data.

Use this function to set to zero the weight of the empty system after commissioning and then later on to compensate zero variations due to the presence of product residues.
Procedure:

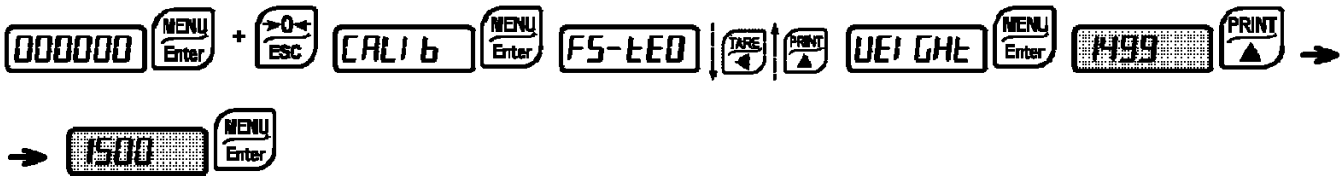
- Confirm the message 2Er0 (Zero) by pressing MENU Enter.
- The weight value to be set to zero is displayed. In this phase all of the LEDs are flashing.
- Confirming once again, the weight is set to zero (the value is stored to the permanent memory).
- Press PRINT to display the value of the total weight reset by the instrument, given by the sum of all of the previous zero settings.

ZERO VALUE MANUAL ENTRY

WARNING: Perform this procedure only if it's not possible to reset the weighed structure tare, for example because it contains product that can not be unloaded.

Set in this parameter the estimated zero value (from 0 to max 999999; default: 0).

REAL CALIBRATION (WITH SAMPLE WEIGHTS)



After having performed the THEORETICAL CALIBRATION and TARE WEIGHT ZERO SETTING, this function allows correct calibration to be done using sample weights of known value and, if necessary, any deviations of the indicated value from the correct value to be corrected.

Load onto the weighing system a sample weight, which must be **at least 50%** of the maximum quantity to be weighed.
By confirming the message UEIGHt the flashing value of the weight currently on the system is displayed. In this phase all of the LEDs are off. Adjust the value on display by using the arrow keys if necessary. After confirming, the new set weight will appear with all the LEDs flashing.

After an additional confirmation, the message UEIGHt will be restored and by repeatedly pressing the key →0← ESC the weight will once again be displayed.

Example: for a system of maximum capacity 1000 kg and 1 kg division, two sample weights are available, one of 500 kg and the other one of 300 kg. Load both weights onto the system and correct the indicated weight to 800. Now remove the 300 kg weight, the system must show 500; remove the 500 kg weight, too; the system must read zero. If this does not happen, it means that there is a mechanical problem affecting the system linearity.

CAUTION: identify and correct any mechanical problems before repeating the procedure.

- If theoretical full scale and recalculated full scale in real calibration are equal, it means that the theoretical calibration is currently in use; otherwise, the real calibration based on sample weights is in use.
- If the correction made changes the previous full scale for more than 20%, all the parameters with settable weight values are reset to default values.

LINEARISATION OPTION ON MAX 5 POINTS:

It is possible to perform a linearization of the weight repeating the above-described procedure up to a maximum of five points, using five different sample weights. The procedure ends by pressing the →0← ESC button or after entering the fifth value; at this point it will no longer be possible to change the calibration value, but only to perform a new real calibration. To perform a new calibration, should return to the weight display and then re-entering into the calibration menu.

By pressing PRINT ▲ after having confirmed the sample weight that has been set, the full scale appears, recalculated according to the value of the maximum sample weight entered and making reference to the cell sensitivity set in the theoretical calibration (SEnSI b).

FILTER ON THE WEIGHT

Setting this parameter allows a stable weight display to be obtained.

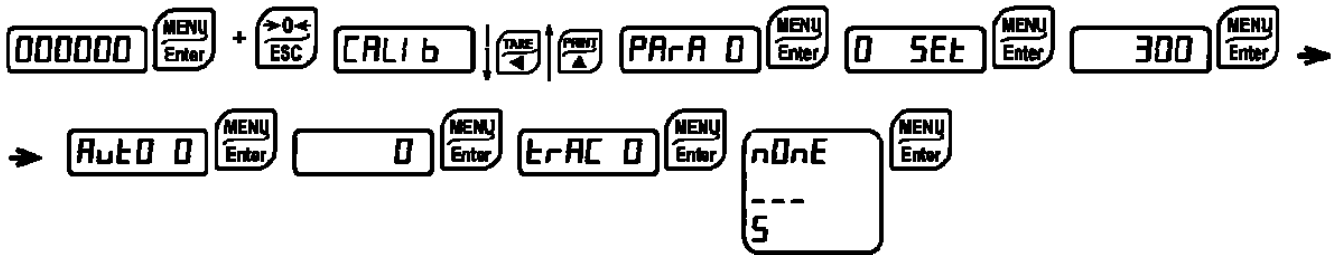
To increase the effect (weight more stable) increase the value (from 0 to 9, default 4).
As seen in the diagram:

- By confirming the FILtEr message, the currently programmed filter value is displayed.
- By changing and confirming the value, the weight is displayed and it will be possible to experimentally verify its stability.
- If stability is not satisfactory, confirming brings back the message FILtEr and the filter may be modified again until an optimum result is achieved.

The filter enables to stabilize a weight as long as its variations are smaller than the corresponding "Response Time". It is necessary to set this filter according to the type of application and to the full scale value set.

FILTER VALUE	Response times [ms]	Display and serial port refresh frequency [Hz]
0	80	80
1	190	80
2	260	40
3	450	26
4 (default)	900	13
5	1700	13
6	2500	13
7	4200	10
8	6000	10
9	7500	5

ZERO PARAMETERS



RESETTABLE WEIGHT SETTING FOR SMALL WEIGHT CHANGES

0 SEt (from 0 to max full scale; default: 300; considered decimals: 300 – 30.0 – 3.00 – 0.300): this parameter indicates the maximum weight value resettable by external contact, keypad or serial protocol.

AUTOMATIC ZERO SETTING AT POWER-ON

AUt0 0 (from 0 to max 20% of full scale; default: 0): If at switch-on the weight value is lower than the value set in this parameter and does not exceed the 0 SEt value, the weight is reset. To disable this function, set 0.

ZERO TRACKING

trAC 0 (from 1 to 5, default: nOnE): When the zero weight value is stable and, after a second, it deviates from zero by a figure in divisions smaller or equal to the figure in divisions set in this parameter, the weight is set to zero. To disable this function, set nOnE.
Example: if the parameter dIVI 5 is set to 5 and trAC 0 is set to 2, the weight will be automatically set to zero for variations smaller than or equal to 10 (dIVI 5 x trAC 0).

SETTING UNITS OF MEASURE

Available unit of measure are:

HI LOG:	kilograms
G:	grams
t:	tons
Lb:	pounds*
nEUton:	Newton*
LItrE:	liters*
bAr:	bar*
AtM:	atmospheres*
PIECE:	pieces*

nEU-M: Newton meters*
HI LO-M: kilogram meters*
OtHEr: other generic units of measure not included in the list*

If the print function is enabled, the symbol corresponding to the selected unit of measure will be printed after the measured value.

For the units marked with * it's possible to set also the display coefficient (parameter COEFF , see the related paragraph). To use COEFF is necessary to enable it, closing the COEFF input (see paragraph **OUTPUTS AND INPUTS CONFIGURATION**).

DISPLAY COEFFICIENT

By setting the coefficient COEFF the display is changed accordingly.

If one of the inputs is set to COEFF mode (see paragraph **OUTPUTS AND INPUTS CONFIGURATION**) when the input is closed the value will be displayed modified according to the COEFF coefficient; when the input is opened the standard weight display will be restored.

COEFF: (max settable value: 99.9999; default: 1.0000) will have different meanings according to the value set in unit, i.e. the selected unit of measure. (see paragraph **SETTING UNITS OF MEASURE**).

If the unit of measure chosen is:
Lb: pounds, the value set in COEFF will be multiplied by the weight value currently displayed;
nEUtOn: Newton, the value set in COEFF will be multiplied by the weight value currently displayed;
LItrE: liters, in COEFF set the specific weight in kg/l, assuming that the system is calibrated in kg;
bAr: bar, the value set in COEFF will be multiplied by the weight value currently displayed;
AtM: atmosphere, the value set in COEFF will be multiplied by the weight value currently displayed;
PIECE: pieces, in COEFF set the weight of one piece;
nEU-M: Newton meters, the value set in COEFF will be multiplied by the weight value currently displayed;
HI LO-M: kilogram meters, the value set in COEFF will be multiplied by the weight value currently displayed;
OtHEr: generic unit of measure not included in the list, the value set in COEFF will be multiplied by the weight value currently displayed.

CAUTION: All other settings (setpoints, hysteresis, calibration ...) are expressed in weight value. If you want to convert them to the new unit of measurement, perform one of the following procedures for changing the system calibration.
The parameter COEFF must remain set to 1.0000.

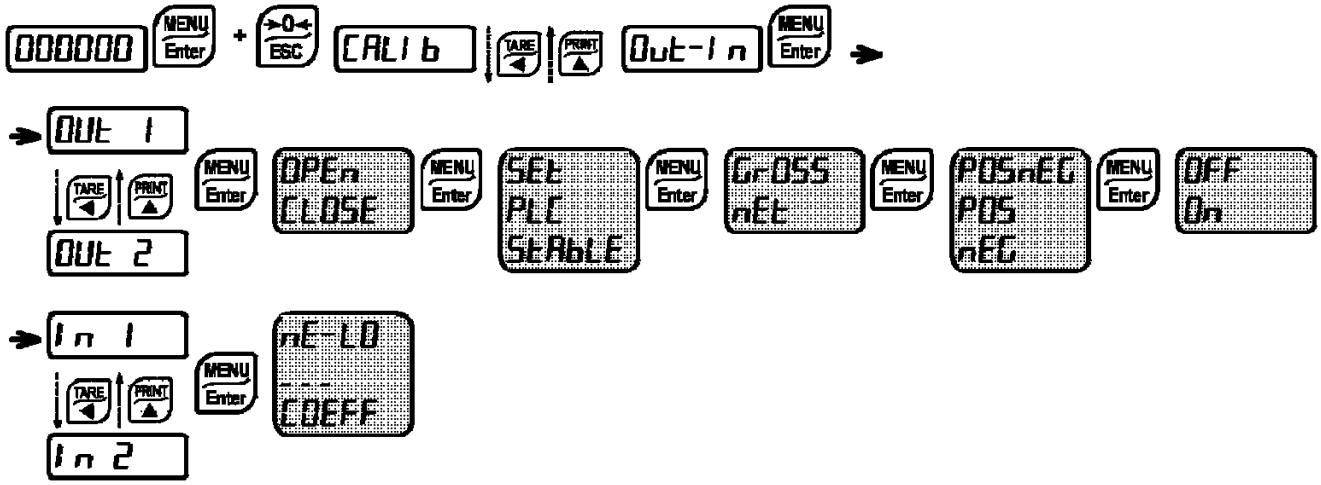
THEORETICAL CALIBRATION'S CHANGE FOR OTHER UNITS OF MEASURE

Set in the parameter FS-tEO the F.SCALE value divided by the conversion coefficient from kg to the new unit of measure.
Example: The 4 load cells of 1000 kg are placed under a scale for olive oil, which has a specific gravity of 0,916 kg / l. Setting the F.SCALE = (4x1000) / 0916 = 4367, the system works in liters of olive oil. Also, if you set the parameter unit = LItrE (see paragraph **SETTING UNITS OF MEASURE**), the system will display and print the symbol 'l' instead of 'kg'.

REAL CALIBRATION'S CHANGE FOR OTHER UNITS OF MEASURE

Load a known quantity of product liters on the scale (equal to at least 50% of the maximum amount that you must weigh) and enter in the parameter UEIGHt, the product loaded value in liters. Also, if you set the parameter unit = LItrE (see paragraph **SETTING UNITS OF MEASURE**), the system will display and print the symbol 'l' instead of 'kg'.

OUTPUTS AND INPUTS CONFIGURATION



OUTPUTS

The outputs are set by default as follows: OPEn / SEt / POSnEG / OFF.

Possible operation modes:

- OPEn **(normally open)**: the relay is de-energized and the contact is open when the weight is lower than the programmed setpoint value; it closes when the weight is higher than or equal to the programmed setpoint value.
- CLOSE **(normally closed)**: the relay is energized and the contact is closed when the weight is lower than the programmed setpoint value; it opens when the weight is higher than or equal to the programmed setpoint value.

- SEt: the contact will switch on the basis of weight, according to setpoints (see paragraph **SETPOINTS PROGRAMMING**).

- PLC: the contact will not switch on the basis of weight, but is controlled by remote protocol commands.
- StAbLE: relay switching occurs when the weight is stable.

- If the operation mode SEt is selected, the following options are also active:
- GrOSS: the contact will switch on the basis of gross weight.
- nEt: the contact will switch on the basis of net weight (If the net function is not active, the contact will switch on the basis of gross weight).

- POSnEG: relay switching occurs for both positive and negative weight values.
- POS: relay switching occurs for positive weight values only.
- nEG: relay switching occurs for negative weight values only.

By confirming with MENU Enter the setpoints operation can be set to the value '0':
- OFF: relay switching will not occur if the setpoint value is '0'.
- On:
  - Setpoint = '0' and MOdES = POSnEG, relay switching occurs when the weight is '0'; the relay will switch again when the weight is different from zero, taking hysteresis into account (both for positive and for negative weights).
  - Setpoint = '0' and MOdES = POS, relay switching occurs for a weight higher than or equal to '0', the relay will switch again for values below '0', taking hysteresis into account.
  - Setpoint = '0' and MOdES = nEG, relay switching occurs for a weight lower than or equal to '0', the relay will switch again for values above '0', taking hysteresis into account.

INPUTS

Default: input 1 = 2Er0 input 2 = nE-LO

Possible operation modes:
- nE-LO (NET/GROSS): by closing this input for no more than one second, it's making an operation of SEMI-AUTOMATIC TARE and the display will show the net weight. To display the gross weight again, hold the NET/GROSS input closed for 3 seconds.
- 2Er0: by closing the input for no more than one second, the weight is set to zero (see paragraph **WEIGHT ZERO-SETTING FOR SMALL VARIATIONS (SEMI-AUTOMATIC ZERO)**).
- PEAK: keeping the input closed the maximum weight value reached remains on display. Opening the input the current weight is displayed.
- PLC: closing the input no operation is performed, the input status may however be read remotely by way of the communication protocol.
- CONtI n: closing the input for max one second the weight is transmitted over the serial connection according to the fast continuous transmission protocol only once (**only if CONtI n is set in the item SEr I AL**).
- COEFF: when the input is closed the weight is displayed based on the set coefficient (see setting of the units of measure and coefficient), otherwise the weight is displayed.

SEMI-AUTOMATIC TARE (NET/GROSS)

THE SEMI-AUTOMATIC TARE OPERATION IS LOST UPON INSTRUMENT POWER-OFF.

To perform a net operation (SEMI-AUTOMATIC TARE), close the NET/GROSS input or press the TARE key for less than 3 seconds. The instrument displays the net weight (just set to zero) and the NET LED lights up.

To display the gross weight again, keep the NET/GROSS input closed or press TARE for 3 seconds. This operation can be repeated many times by the operator to allow the loading of several products.

Example of weighing fruit in a box:

Put the box on the scale, the display shows the box weight, press TARE and the display shows the net weight to zero; by introducing the fruit in the box, the display shows the fruit weight. This operation can be repeated several times.

During the net weight displaying, keep pressed the PRINT key to temporarily display the gross weight. As soon as the key is released, the net weight will be displayed again.

The semi-automatic tare operation is not allowed if the gross weight is zero.

PRESET TARE (SUBTRACTIVE TARE DEVICE)

It is possible to manually set a preset tare value to be subtracted from the display value provided that the P-tArE ≤ max capacity condition is verified.

After setting the tare value, going back to the weight display, the display shows the net weight (subtracting the preset tare value) and the NET LED lights up to show that a tare has been entered.

To delete a preset tare and return to gross weight display, hold down TARE for about 3 seconds or keep the NET/GROSS input (if any) closed for the same length of time (3 seconds). The preset tare value is set to zero. The NET LED is turned off when the gross weight is displayed once again.

During the net weight displaying, keep pressed the PRINT key to temporarily display the gross weight. As soon as the key is released, the net weight will be displayed again.

- **IF A SEMI-AUTOMATIC TARE (NET) IS ENTERED, IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO ACCESS THE ENTER PRESET TARE FUNCTION.**
- **IF A PRESET TARE IS ENTERED, IT'S STILL POSSIBLE TO ACCESS THE SEMI-AUTOMATIC TARE (NET) FUNCTION. THE TWO DIFFERENT TYPES OF TARE ARE ADDED.**

ALL THE SEMI-AUTOMATIC TARE (NET) AND PRESET TARE FUNCTIONS WILL BE LOST WHEN THE INSTRUMENT IS TURNED OFF.

SEMI-AUTOMATIC ZERO (WEIGHT ZERO-SETTING FOR SMALL VARIATIONS)

By closing the SEMI-AUTOMATIC ZERO input, the weight is set to zero. The zero setting will be lost when the instrument is turned off.

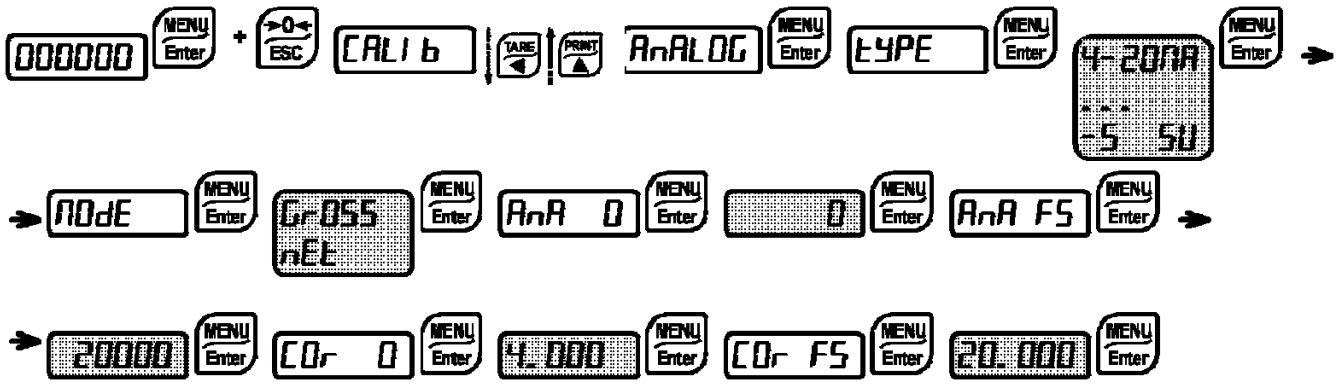
This function is only allowed if the weight is lower than the 0 SEt value (see paragraph **RESETTABLE WEIGHT SETTING FOR SMALL WEIGHT CHANGES**), otherwise the alarm E----- appears and the weight is not set to zero.

PEAK

Keeping the input closed the maximum weight value reached remains displayed. Opening the input the current weight is displayed.

If you wish to use this input to view a sudden variation peak, set the FILTER ON THE WEIGHT to 0.

ANALOG OUTPUT



- tYPE: it selects the analog output type (4-20 mA, 0-20 mA, 0-10 V, 0-5 V, -10 +10 V, -5 +5 V; default: 4-20mA).

For the -10 +10V and -5 +5V outputs the soldering jumper J7 must be closed:

- Remove the face plate of the instrument removing the screws that attach it to the little columns on the printed circuit board
- On the circuit board below find jumper J7, situated above the 3 and 4 terminals at about mid board.
- Scrape away the solder from the jumper bay, until the copper underneath is uncovered.
- Close the jumper short circuiting the bays, it is recommended that a small piece of copper wire without insulation or a leg wire be used to facilitate the operation.

- nOdE: choice of a weight followed by the analog output: gross (GrOSS) or net (nEt). If the net function is not active, the analog output varies according to gross weight.
- AnA 0: set the weight value for which you wish to obtain the minimum analog output value.

Only set a value different from zero if you wish to limit the analog output range; for instance: for a full scale value of 10000 kg you require an 4 mA signal at 5000 kg and 20 mA at 10000 kg, in this case, instead of zero, set 5000 kg.

- AnA FS: set the weight value for which you wish to obtain the maximum analog output value; it must correspond to the value set in the PLC program (default: calibration full scale). E.g.: if I am using a 4-20 mA output and in the PLC program I wish to have 20 mA = 8000 kg, I will set the parameter to 8000.
- COr 0: analog output correction to zero: if necessary adjust the analog output, allowing the PLC to indicate 0. The sign '-' can be set for the last digit on the left. E.g.: if I use a 4-20 mA output and, with the minimum analog setting, the PLC or tester read 4.1 mA, I must set the parameter to 3.9 to obtain 4.0 on the PLC or tester.

  COr FS: full scale analog output correction: if necessary adjust the analog output, allowing the PLC to indicate the value set in the AnA FS parameter. E.g. if I use a 4-20 mA output with the analog set to full scale and the PLC or tester reads 19.9 mA, I must set the parameter to 20.1 to obtain 20.0 on the PLC or tester.

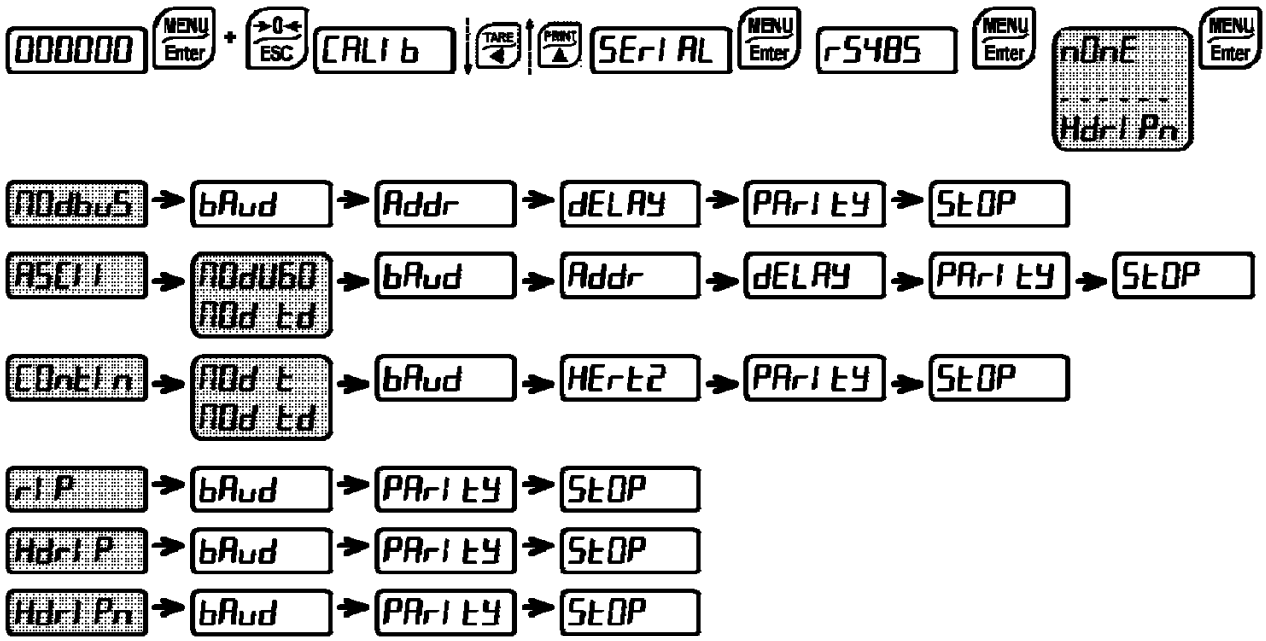
Minimum and maximum values which can be set for the zero and full scale corrections:

ANALOG OUTPUT TYPE	Minimum	Maximum
0 -10V	-0.150	10.200
0-5V	-0.150	5.500
-10 +10V	-10.300	10.200
-5 +5V	-5.500	5.500
0-20mA	-0.200	22.000
4-20mA	-0.200	22.000

NOTE: the analog output may also be used in the opposite manner, i.e. the weight setting that corresponds to the analog zero (AnA 0) may be greater than the weight set for the analog full scale (AnA FS). The analog output will increase towards full scale as the weight decreases; the analog output will decrease as the weight increases.
E.g.:
AnA 0 **= 10000** AnA FS **= 0** **analog output 0-10 V**

Weight = 0 kg analog output = 10 V
Weight = 5000 kg analog output = 5 V
Weight = 10000 kg analog output = 0 V

SERIAL COMMUNICATION SETTINGS

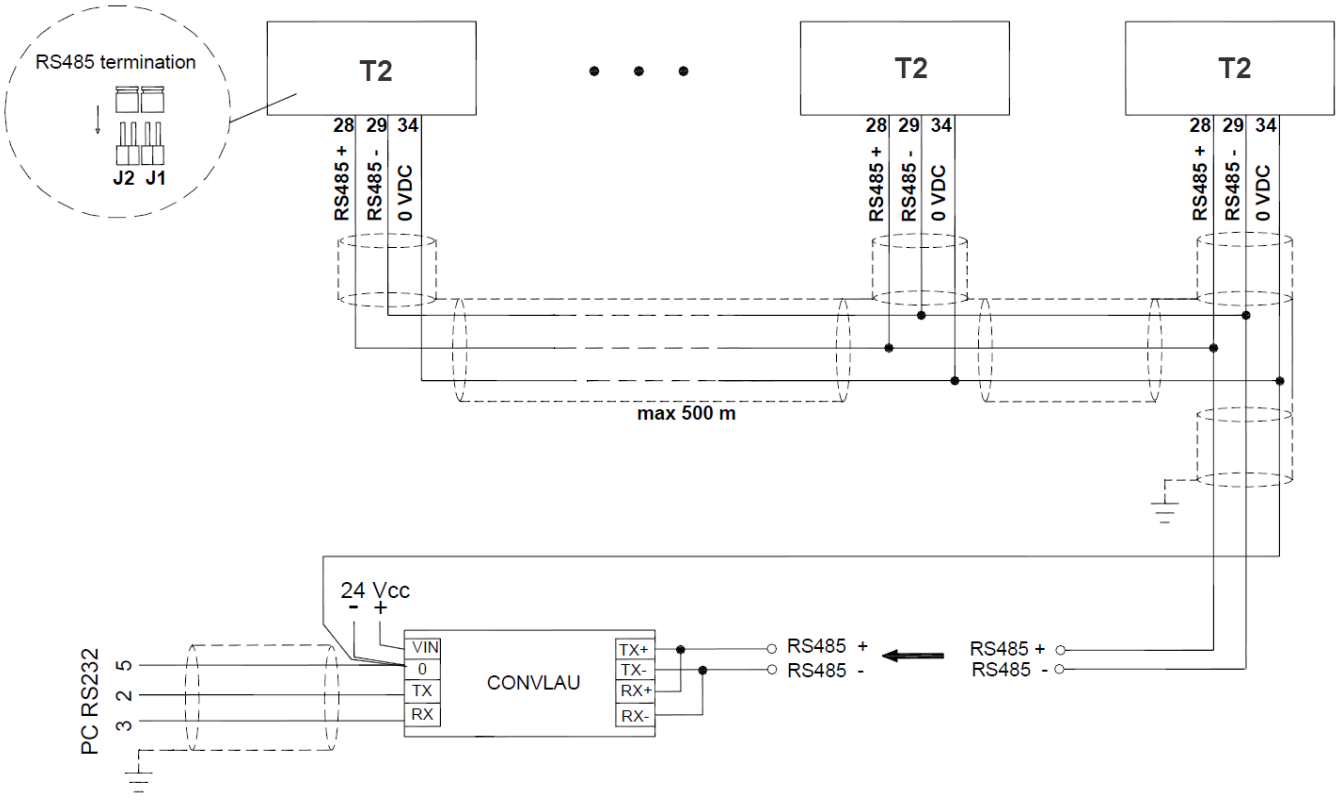


According to the chosen protocol only the necessary settings will be displayed in sequence (see diagram here above).

- rS485: communication port.
  - nonE: it disables any type of communication (default).
  - ModbUS: MODBUS-RTU protocol; possible addresses: from 1 to 99 (see Communication protocols).
  - ASCII: ASCII bidirectional protocol; possible addresses: from 1 to 99 (see Communication protocols).
    - MOdU60
    - MOd td
  - CONtIn: continuous weight transmission protocol (see Communication protocols), at the frequency set in HErtZ item (from 10 to 300).
    - MOd t (set: PAr1tY=nonE. StOP= 1).
    - MOd td (set: PAr1tY=nonE. StOP= 1).
  - r1P: continuous weight transmission protocol to RIP5/20/60, RIP50SHA, RIPLED series remote displays; the remote display shows the net weight or gross weight according to its settings (set: bAUd=9600. PAr1tY=nonE. StOP= 1).
  - Hdr1P: continuous weight transmission protocol to RIP675, RIP6125C series remote displays; the remote display shows the net weight or gross weight according to its settings (set: bAUd=9600. PAr1tY=nonE. StOP= 1).
  - Hdr1Pn: continuous weight transmission protocol to RIP675, RIP6125C series remote displays (set: bAUd=9600. PAr1tY=nonE. StOP= 1).
    When the remote display is set to gross weight:
    - if the instrument displays the gross weight, the remote display shows the gross weight.
    - if the instrument shows the net weight, the remote display shows the net weight alternated with the message nEt.
      - bAUd: transmission speed (2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 115200; default: 9600).

- Addr: instrument's address (from 1 to 99; default: 1).
- HErt2: maximum transmission frequency (10 – 20 – 30 – 40 – 50 – 60 – 70 – 80; default: 10); to be set when the CONTI n transmission protocol is selected.
  Maximum setting frequency **(HErt2)**:
  - 20Hz with minimum baud rate 2400 baud.
  - 40Hz with minimum baud rate 4800 baud.
  - 80Hz with minimum baud rate 9600 baud.
- dELAY: delay in milliseconds which elapses before the instrument replies (from 0 to 200 msec; default: 0).
- PAr I tY:
  - nOnE: no parity (default).
  - EUEn: even parity.
  - Odd: odd parity.
- StOP: stop bit (1 – 2; default: 1).

RS485 SERIAL COMMUNICATION



If the RS485 network exceeds 100 meters in length or baud-rate over 9600 are used, the two "RS-485 termination" jumpers must be closed to activate the two 120 ohm resistors between the '+' and '–' terminals of the line, on the terminal strip of the furthest instruments. Should there be different instruments or converters, refer to the specific manuals to determine whether it is necessary to connect the above-mentioned resistors

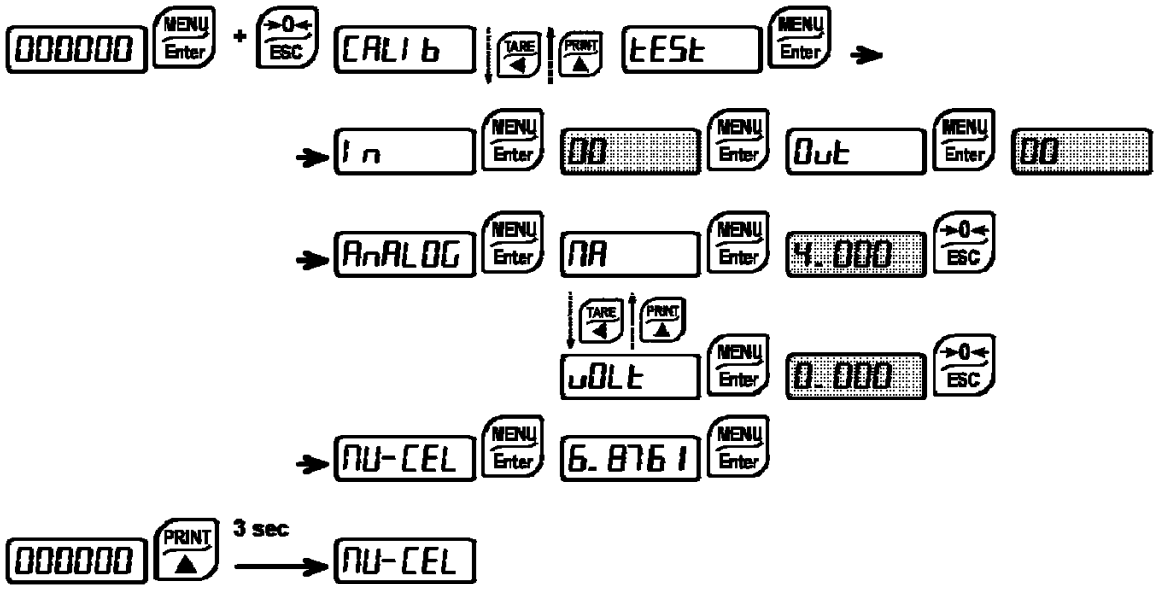
DIRECT CONNECTION BETWEEN RS485 AND RS232 WITHOUT CONVERTER

Since a two-wire RS485 output may be used directly on the RS-232 input of a PC or remote display, it is possible to implement instrument connection to an RS-232 port in the following manner:

INSTRUME		RS232
RS 485 **-**	→	RXD
RS 485 **+**	→	GND

This type of connection allows A SINGLE instrument to be used in a ONE WAY mode.

TEST



- **Input Test:**

  In: ensure that for each open input 0 is displayed, 1 is displayed when the input is closed.

- **Output Test:**

  Out: setting 0 ensure that the corresponding output opens. Setting 1 ensure that the corresponding output closes.

- **Analog Output Test:**

  AnALOG: It allows the analog signal to range between the minimum and the maximum values starting from the minimum.

  nA: current output test.

  uOLt: voltage output test.

- **Millivolt Test:**

  nU-CEL: displays the load cell response signal in mV with four decimals.

SETPOINTS PROGRAMMING

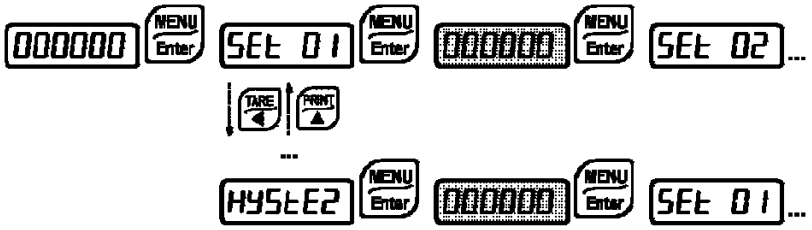
From the weight display, press MENU Enter to access the setpoints setting.

MENU Enter: to enter a menu, confirm the data entry.

PRINT ▲: to modify the displayed value or menu item.

TARE ◀: to select a new value or modify the displayed menu item.

→0← ESC: to cancel and return to the previous menu.



- SEt (from 0 to max full scale; default: 0): Setpoint; relay switching occurs when the weight exceed the value set in this parameter. The type of switching is settable (see paragraph **OUTPUTS AND INPUTS CONFIGURATION**).

- HYSTE (from 0 to max full scale; default: 0): Hysteresis, value to be subtracted from the setpoint to obtain contact switching for decreasing weight. For example with a setpoint at 100 and hysteresis at 10, the switching occurs at 90 for decreasing weight.

These values are set to zero if the calibration is changed significantly (see paragraphs **THEORETICAL CALIBRATION** and **REAL CALIBRATION (WITH SAMPLE WEIGHTS**)).

ErCEL: the load cell is not connected or is incorrectly connected; the load cell signal exceeds 39 mV; the conversion electronics (AD converter) is malfunctioning;

Er OL: the weight display exceeds 110% of the full scale.

Er Ad: internal instrument converter failure; check load cell connections, if necessary contact technical assistance.

------: the weight exceeds the maximum weight by 9 divisions.

Er OF: maximum displayable value exceeded (value higher than 999999 or lower than -999999).

t-----: weight too high: zero setting not possible.

MAX-PU: this message appears in the sample weight setting, in real calibration, after the fifth sample weight value has been entered.

Error: the value set for the parameter is beyond the permitted values; press

to quit the setting mode leaving the previous value unchanged. Examples: a number of decimals is selected for full scale which exceeds the instrument's display potential; value above the maximum setting value; the weight value set in sample weight verification does not match the detected mV increase; the analog output correction goes beyond the permitted limits.

bLOC: lock active on menu item, keypad or display.

nOdI SP: It's not possible to display properly the number because is greater than 999999 or less than -999999.

Serial protocols alarms:

	ErCEL	Er OL	Er Ad	------	Er OF	t-----
MODE						
Bit LSB **Status Register MODBUS RTU**	76543210 **xxxxxxx1**	76543210 **xxxx1xxx**	76543210 **xxxxxx1x**	76543210 **xxxxx1xx**	76543210 On gross: **xxx1xxxx** On net: **xx1xxxxx**	The response to the zero command is a 'value not valid' error (error code 3)
ASCII	**__0-F_**	**__0-L_**	**__0-F_**	**__0-L_**	**__0-F_**	**&aa#CR**
RIP *	**__0-F_**	**__0-L_**	**__0-F_**	**__0-L_**	**__0-F_**	**__0-F_**
HDRIP-N	**_ERCEL**	**_ER_OL**	**_ER_AD**	######	**_ER_OF**	**0__SET**
CONTIN	**_ERCEL**	**_ER_OL**	**_ER_AD**	^^^^^^	**_ER_OF**	**0__SET**

*** For RIP remote displays, if the message exceeds 5 digits the display reads ------.**

If an alarm becomes active the relays open and the analog outputs go to the lowest possible value according to the following table:

RANGE	0/20 mA	4/20 mA	0/5 V	0/10 V	-10/10 V	-5/5 V
Output value	-0.2 mA	3.5 mA	-0.5 V	-0.5 V	0 V	0 V

FAST CONTINUOUS TRANSMISSION PROTOCOL

This protocol allows for automatic weight reception via a serial connection at high update frequencies. Up to 80 strings per second are transmitted (with a minimum transmission rate of 9600 baud). Following communication modes available (see paragraph **SERIAL COMMUNICATION SETTINGS**):

Mod t: communication compatible with TX RS485 instruments;

Mod td: communication compatible with TD RS485 instruments

- If *Mod t* is set, the following string is transmitted to PC/PLC: **xxxxxxCRLF**

in which: **xxxxxx** = 6 ASCII characters for gross weight (48 ÷ 57 ASCII).
CR = 1 character of back to start (13 ASCII).
LF = 1 character of new line (10 ASCII).

In case of negative weight, the first character on the left acquires the value « - » (minus sign - ASCII 45). **In case of error or alarm, the 6 weight characters are replaced by the messages found in the table of the ALARMS.**

- If *Mod td* is set, the following string is transmitted to PC/PLC:

&TzzzzzzPzzzzzz\ckckCR

in which: **&** = 1 character of string start (38 ASCII).
T = reference character for gross weight.
P = reference character for gross weight.
zzzzzz = 6 ASCII characters for gross weight (48 ÷ 57 ASCII).
**** = 1 character of separation (92 ASCII).
ckck = 2 ASCII control characters calculated considering that the characters between **&** and **** are excluded. The control value is obtained by carrying out the XOR (or exclusive) operation for the 8 bit ASCII codes of the characters considered. A character expressed in hexadecimal is thus obtained, with 2 digits which may acquire values from "0" to "9" and from "A" to "F". "**ckck"** is the ASCII code of the two hexadecimal digits.
CR = 1 character for string end (13 ASCII).

In case of negative weight, the first character on the left acquires the value « - » (minus sign - ASCII 45). **In case of error or alarm, the 6 gross weight characters are replaced by the messages found in the table of the ALARMS.**

FAST TRANSMISSION VIA EXTERNAL CONTACT: it's possible to transmit the weight, just once, even closing an input for no more than a second (see paragraphs **OUTPUTS AND INPUTS CONFIGURATION** and **SERIAL COMMUNICATION SETTINGS**).

CONTINUOUS TRANSMISSION PROTOCOL TO REMOTE DISPLAYS

Using this protocol, the instrument transmits, in continuous, the weight to remote displays; the communication string is transmitted 10 times per second. Following communication modes available (see paragraph **SERIAL COMMUNICATION SETTINGS**):

- rIP: communication with remote displays series RIP5/20/60, RIP50SHA, RIPLED; remote display shows the net or gross weight, depending on the remote display setting.
- HdrIP: communication with remote displays series RIP675, RIP6125C; remote display shows the net or gross weight, depending on the remote display setting.
- HdrIPn: communication with remote displays series RIP675, RIP6125C.

The instrument sends the following string to the remote display:

&NxxxxxxLyyyyyy\ckckCR

in which: **&** = 1 character of string start (38 ASCII).
N = 1 reference character for net weight. (78 ASCII).
xxxxxx = 6 ASCII characters for net or PEAK weight if present (48 ÷ 57 ASCII).
L = 1 reference character for gross weight (76 ASCII).
yyyyyy = 6 ASCII characters for gross weight (48 ÷ 57 ASCII).
**** = 1 character for separation (92 ASCII).
ckck = 2 ASCII control characters calculated considering that the characters between "**&**" and "****" are excluded. The control value is obtained by carrying out the XOR (or exclusive) operation for the 8 bit ASCII codes of the characters considered. Character expressed in hexadecimal is thus obtained, with 2 digits which may acquire values from "0" to "9" and from "A" to "F". "**ckck**" is the ASCII code of the two hexadecimal digits.
CR = 1 character for string end (13 ASCII).

In case of negative weight, the first character on the left acquires the value « - » (minus sign - ASCII 45). If the protocol on HdrIP has been set, the decimal point at the position shown on the instrument's display can also be transmitted. In this case, if the value exceeds 5 digits, only the 5 most significant digits are transmitted, while if the value is negative, no more than the 4 most significant digits are transmitted. In both cases, however, the decimal point shifts consistently with the value to display.
If HdrIPn has been set, in addition to what stated in HdrIP protocol, the instrument transmits the prompt nEt every 4 seconds in the gross weight field, if on the instrument, it has been carried out a net operation (see paragraph **SEMI-AUTOMATIC TARE (NET/GROSS)**).
In case of weight value is under -99999, the minus sign ('-') is sent alternated with the most significant figure.

In case of error or alarm, the 6 characters of the gross and net weight are replaced by the messages found in the table of the ALARMS.

ASCII BIDIRECTIONAL PROTOCOL

The instrument replies to the requests sent from a PC/PLC.
It is possible to set a waiting time for the instrument before it transmits a response (see dELAY parameter in the paragraph **SERIAL COMMUNICATION SETTINGS**).
Following communication modes available (see paragraph **SERIAL COMMUNICATION SETTINGS**):

- nOdU60: communication compatible with W60000, WL60 Base, WT60 Base, TLA60 Base instruments;
- nOd td: communication compatible with TD RS485 instruments.

Captions:

$: Beginning of a request string (36 ASCII);
& o && : Beginning of a response string (38 ASCII);
aa: 2 characters for instrument address (48 ÷ 57 ASCII);
! : 1 character to indicate the correct reception(33 ASCII);
? : 1 character to indicate a reception error (63 ASCII);
 # : 1 character to indicate an error in the command execution (23 ASCII);
ckck: 2 ASCII characters for Check-Sum (for furthers information, see paragraph **CHECK-SUM CALCULATION**);
CR: 1 character for string end (13 ASCII);
\ : 1 character for separation (92 ASCII).

1. SETPOINT VALUES SETTING:

The PC transmits : **$aaxxxxxxyckckCR**

in which: **xxxxxx** = 6 characters for the setpoint value (48 ÷ 57 ASCII);
y = A (set the value in the Setpoint 1)
y = B (set the value in the Setpoint 2)

Possible instrument responses:

- correct reception: **&&aa!\ckckCR**
- incorrect reception: **&&aa?\ckckCR**

2. SETPOINTS STORAGE INTO EEPROM MEMORY:

The sepoints value relevant to the two setpoints programmed via the PC are stored to the RAM volatile memory and lost upon instrument power off. It is necessary to send a special command to save them permanently in the EEPROM memory. Please note that the writing number allowed in the EEPROM memory is limited (about 100000).

The PC transmits: **$aaMEMckckCR**

Possible instrument responses:

- correct reception: **&&aa!\ckckCR**
- incorrect reception: **&&aa?\ckckCR**

3. READING WEIGHT, THE SETPOINT AND THE PEAK (IF PRESENT) FROM THE PC:

The PC transmits: **$aajckckCR**

in which: **j** = a to read setpoint 1
j = b to read setpoint 2
j = t to read gross weight
j = n to read net weight
j = p to read the gross weight peak if the *ASCII* parameter is set as *MODBUS*; if, instead, the *ASCII* parameter is set on *MOd Ed* the gross weight will be read. **To read the points, set the *FS-tEO* equal to 50000.**

Possible instrument responses:

- correct reception: **&aaxxxxxxj\ckckCR**
- incorrect reception: **&&aa?\ckckCR**
- if the peak is not configured: **&aa#CR**

in which: **xxxxxx** = 6 value characters of the required weight;

Notes:
In case of negative weight, the first character on the left acquires the value « - » (minus sign - ASCII 45). In case of weight value is under -99999, the minus sign ('-') is sent alternated with the most significant figure.

Error messages:
In case of an instrument alarm for exceeding 110% of the full scale or 9 divisions above the value of the parameter *MASS*, the instrument sends the string:

&aassO-Lst\ckck

In case of faulty connection of the load cells or of another alarm, the instrument sends:

&aassO-Fst\ckck

in which: **s** = 1 separator character (32 ASCII – space-).

Generally refer to the **ALARMS** paragraph.

4. SEMI-AUTOMATIC ZERO (WEIGHT ZERO-SETTING FOR SMALL VARIATIONS)

CAUTION: The zero-setting will not be maintained after an instrument power-off.

The PC transmits: **$aaZEROckckCR**

Possible instrument responses:
- correct reception: **&&aa!\ckckCR**
- incorrect reception: **&&aa?\ckckCR**
- the current weight is over the maximum value resettable: **&aa#CR**

5. SWITCHING FROM GROSS WEIGHT TO NET WEIGHT

The PC transmits: **$aaNETckckCR**

Possible instrument responses:
- correct reception: **&&aa!\ckckCR**
- incorrect reception: **&&aa?\ckckCR**

6. SWITCHING FROM NET WEIGHT TO GROSS WEIGHT

The PC transmits: **$aaGROSSckckCR**

Possible instrument responses:
- correct reception: **&&aa!\ckckCR**
- incorrect reception: **&&aa?\ckckCR**

7. READING OF DECIMALS AND NUMBER OF DIVISIONS

The PC transmits: **$aaDckckCR**

Possible instrument responses:
- correct reception: **&aaxy\ckckCR**
- incorrect reception: **&&aa?\ckckCR**

in which: x = number of decimals
y= division value

The **y** field acquires the following values:
'3' for division value = 1;
'4' for division value = 2;
'5' for division value = 5;
'6' for division value = 10;
'7' for division value = 20;

'8' for division value = 50;
'9' for division value = 100;

8. TARE WEIGHT ZERO SETTING

The PC transmit the following ASCII string containing the zeroing command:: **$aazckckCR**

in which: **z** = = weight zeroing command (122 ASCII)

Possible instrument responses:

- correct reception: **&aaxxxxxxt\ckckCR**
- incorrect reception: **&&aa?\ckckCR**
- If the instrument is not in gross weight displaying condition, the response is: **&aa#CR**

in which: **xxxxxx** = 6 characters for the required weight value;
t = weight identification code (116 ASCII).

Example: Weight zero setting for instrument with address 2:

For the calibration, make sure that the scale is empty and the instrument measures a corresponding mV signal.

query: **$02z78(Cr)** response: **&02000000t\76(Cr)**

In case of correct weight zero setting the read value (response) must be 0 (in the string "000000").

The zero values are stored to the EEPROM memory, please note that the writing number allowed is limited (about 100000). If it is necessary to reset the weight quite often, it is recommended to perform it by PC or PLC program, keeping in mind the weight deviation respect to the zero instrument.

9. REAL CALIBRATION (WITH SAMPLE WEIGHTS)

After having performed the TARE WEIGHT ZERO SETTING, this function allows correct calibration to be done using sample weights of known value and, if necessary, any deviations of the indicated value from the correct value to be corrected.

Load onto the weighing system a sample weight, which must be at least 50% of the Full Scale otherwise make sure that the instrument measures a corresponding mV signal

The PC sends the following ASCII string containing the calibration command: **$aasxxxxxxckckCR**

in which: **s** = calibration command (115 ASCII)
xxxxxx = 6 characters for sample weight value.

Possible instrument responses:

- correct reception: **&aaxxxxxxt\ckckCR**
- incorrect reception or full scale equal to zero: **&&aa?\ckckCR**

in which: **t** = gross weight identification code (116 ASCII).
xxxxxx = 6 characters to indicate the current weight value.

In case of correct calibration, the read value must be equal to sample weight.

Example: Calibration for instrument with address 1 and sample weight of 20000 kg:

query: **$01s02000070(Cr)** response: **&01020000t\77(Cr)**

In case of correct calibration the read value has to be “020000”.

10. KEYPAD LOCK (ACCESS PROTECTION TO THE INSTRUMENT)

The PC transmits: **$aaKEYckckCR**

Possible instrument responses:

- correct reception: **&&aa!\ckckCR**
- incorrect reception: **&&aa?\ckckCR**

11. KEYPAD UNLOCK

The PC transmits: **$aaFREckckCR**

Possible instrument responses:

- correct reception: **&&aa!\ckckCR**
- incorrect reception: **&&aa?\ckckCR**

12. DISPLAY AND KEYPAD LOCK

The PC transmits: **$aaKDISckckCR**

Possible instrument responses:

- correct reception: **&&aa!\ckckCR**
- incorrect reception: **&&aa?\ckckCR**

CHECK-SUM CALCULATION

The two ASCII control characters **(ckck)** are the representation of a hexadecimal digit in ASCII characters. The check digit is calculated by performing the operation XOR (exclusive or) 8-bit ASCII codes of the only part of the underlined string.

The procedure to calculate the check- sum is the following:
- Consider only the string characters highlighted with underlining;
- Calculate the EXCLUSIVE OR (XOR) of the ASCII codes for the characters;

Example:

character	decimal ASCII code	hexadecimal ASCII code	binary ASCII code
0	48	30	00110000
1	49	31	00110001
t	116	74	01110100
XOR =	117	75	01110101

- The result of the XOR operation expressed in hexadecimal notation is made up of 2 hexadecimal digits (numbers from 0 to 9 or letters from A to F). In this case the hexadecimal code is 0x75.

- The check-sum inserted in the strings transmitted is made up of the 2 characters which represent the result of the XOR operation in hexadecimal notation (in our example the character " 7 " and the character " 5)

MODBUS-RTU PROTOCOL

The MODBUS-RTU protocol enables to manage the reading and writing of the registers listed here below according to the specifications contained in the reference document for this standard **Modicon PI-MBUS-300.**

To select the communication with MODBUS-RTU, refer to paragraph **SERIAL COMMUNICATION SETTINGS.**

When specifically indicated certain data will be written directly to EEPROM type memories. This memory has a limited number of writing operations (100.000), therefore unnecessary operations at said locations must be avoided. The instrument, in any case, ensures that no writing occurs if the value to be stored is equal to the stored value.

The numerical data listed below are expressed in decimal notation, or hexadecimal notation if preceded by 0x.

MODBUS-RTU DATA FORMAT

The data received and transmitted by way of the MODBUS-RTU protocol have the following characteristics:

- 1 start bit

- 8 bit of data, least significant bit sent first
- Settable parity bit
- Settable stop bit

FUNCTIONS SUPPORTED IN MODBUS

Among the commands available in the MODBUS-RTU protocol, only the following are utilized for management of communication with the instruments; other commands could be incorrectly interpreted and generate errors or blocks of the system:

FUNCTIONS	DESCRIPTION
03 (0x03)	READ HOLDING REGISTER (READ PROGRAMMABLE REGISTERS)
16 (0x10)	PRESET MULTIPLE REGISTERS (WRITE MULTIPLE DI REGISTERS)

The interrogation frequency is linked with the preset communication rate (the instrument will stand by for at least 3 bytes before beginning to calculate a possible response to the query). The dELAY parameter present in the paragraph **SERIAL COMMUNICATION SETTINGS** allows for a further delay in the instrument response, and this directly influences the number of possible queries in the unit of time. For additional information on this protocol, refer to the general technical specification PI_MBUS_300.
In general, the query and response to and from a slave instrument are organized as follows:

FUNCTION 3: Read holding registers (PROGRAMMABLE REGISTER READING)

QUERY

Address	Function	Add. Register1	No. register	2 bytes
A	0x03	0x0000	0x0002	CRC

Tot. bytes = 8

RESPONSE

Address	Function	No. bytes	Register1	Register 2	2 bytes
A	0x03	0x04	0x0064	0x00C8	CRC

Tot. bytes = 3+2*No. registers+2

in which: No. registers= number of Modbus register to be read, starting from the Address 1° register;
No. bytes = number of data bytes to follow;

FUNCTION 16: Preset multiple registers (MULTIPLE REGISTER WRITING)

QUERY

Address	Function	Add. reg. 1	No. reg.	No. bytes	Val. reg.1	Val.reg.2	2 bytes
A	0x10	0x0000	0x0002	0x04	0x0000	0x0000	CRC

Tot. bytes = 7+2*No. registers+2

RESPONSE

Address	Function	Add. reg. 1	No. reg.	2 bytes
A	0x10	0x0000	0x0002	CRC

Tot. bytes = 8

in which: No. registers = number of Modbus register to be read, starting from the Address 1° register;
No. bytes = number of data bytes to follow;
Val.reg.1 = register contents beginning from the first.

The Response contains the number of records changed starting from the Address 1° register.

COMMUNICATION ERROR MANAGEMENT

The communication strings are controlled by way of the CRC (Cyclical Redundancy Check).
In case of communication error the slave will not respond with any string. The master must consider a time-out for reception of the answer. If it does not receive an answer it deduces that there has been a communication error.

In the case of the string received correctly but not executable, the slave responds with an EXCEPTIONAL RESPONSE. The "FUNCTION" field is transmitted with the MSB at 1

EXCEPTIONAL RESPONSE

Address	Function	Code	2 byte
A	Funct + 80h		CRC

CODE	DESCRIPTION
1	ILLEGAL FUNCTION (The function is not valid or is not supported)
2	ILLEGAL DATA ADDRESS (The specified data address is not available)
3	ILLEGAL DATA VALUE (The data received has an invalid value)

LIST OF USABLE REGISTERS

The MODBUS-RTU protocol implemented on this instrument can manage a maximum of 32 registers read and written in a single query or response.

R = the register may only be read
W = the register may only be written
R/W = the register may be both read and written
H = top side of the DOUBLE WORD of the number.
L = bottom side of the DOUBLE WORD of the number

REGISTER	*DESCRIPTION*	*Saving in EEPROM*	*ACCESS*
40001	Firmware version	**-**	**R**
40002	Type of instrument	**-**	**R**

40003	Year of Production	**-**	**R**
40004	Serial Number	**-**	**R**
40005	Active program	**-**	**R**
40006	**COMMAND REGISTER**	**NO**	**W**
40007	**STATUS REGISTER**	**-**	**R**
40008	GROSS WEIGHT H	**-**	**R**
40009	GROSS WEIGHT L	**-**	**R**
40010	NET WEIGHT H	**-**	**R**
40011	NET WEIGHT L	**-**	**R**
40012	PEAK WEIGHT H	**-**	**R**
40013	PEAK WEIGHT L	**-**	**R**
40014	Divisions and Units of measure	**-**	**R**
40015	Coefficient H		**R**
40016	Coefficient L		**R**
40017	**SETPOINT 1 H**	**Only after command '99' of the COMMAND REGISTER**	**R/W**
40018	**SETPOINT 1 L**		
40019	**SETPOINT 2 H**		
40020	**SETPOINT 2 L**		
400 21	**HYSTERESIS 1 H**		
400 22	**HYSTERESIS 1 L**		
400 23	**HYSTERESIS 2 H**		
400 24	**HYSTERESIS 2 L**		
400 25	**INPUTS**	**-**	**R**
40026	**OUTPUTS**	**NO**	**R/W**
40037	Sample weight for calibration H	**Use with command '101' of the COMMAND REGISTER**	**R/W**
40038	Sample weight for calibration L		
40043	Weight value corresponding to ZERO of the analog output H	**Only after command '99' of the COMMAND REGISTER**	**R/W**
40044	Weight value corresponding to ZERO of the analog output L		
40045	Weight value corresponding to Full Scale of analog output H		
40046	Weight value corresponding to Full Scale of analog output L		

CAUTION: At the time of writing, the setpoints, hysteresis values, the analog output zero and full scale values are saved to the RAM and will be lost upon the next power-off; to store them permanently to the EEPROM so that they are maintained at power-on, the 99 command of the Command Register must be sent.

REAL CALIBRATION COMMANDS (WITH SAMPLE WEIGHTS)

The instrument calibration can be changed via MODBUS. To carry out this procedure, the system must be unloaded and the weight value display reset to zero with the command '100' of the Command Register. Then, a load must be placed on the system and the correct weight value must be sent to the registers 40037-40038; to save this value, send the control '101' from the Command Register. If the operation is successfully completed, the two sample weight registers are set to zero.

ANALOG OUTPUT SETTING

Write the weight in the registers "Weight value corresponding to the Full Scale of analog output H" (40045) and "Weight value corresponding to the Full Scale of analog output L" (40046) or write the weight in the registers "weight value corresponding to the ZERO of the analog output H" (40043) and "weight value corresponding to the ZERO of the analog output L" (40044). After writing the value, send the command 99 from the Command Register to save it to EEPROM memory.

STATUS REGISTER

Bit 0	Cell Error
Bit 1	AD Convertor Malfunction
Bit 2	Maximum weight exceeded by 9 divisions
Bit 3	Gross weight higher than 110% of full scale
Bit 4	Gross weight beyond 999999 or less than -999999
Bit 5	Net weight beyond 999999 or less than -999999
Bit 6	
Bit 7	Gross weight negative sign
Bit 8	Net weight negative sign
Bit 9	Peak weight negative sign
Bit 10	Net display mode
Bit 11	Weight stability
Bit 12	Weight within +/-¼ of a division around ZERO
Bit 13	
Bit 14	
Bit 15	

INPUTS REGISTER (40025)
(read only)

Bit 0	INPUT 1 Status
Bit 1	INPUT 2 Status
Bit 2	
Bit 3	
Bit 4	
Bit 5	
Bit 6	
Bit 7	
Bit 8	
Bit 9	
Bit 10	
Bit 11	
Bit 12	
Bit 13	
Bit 14	
Bit 15	

OUTPUTS REGISTER (40026)
(read and write)

Bit 0	OUTPUT 1 Status
Bit 1	OUTPUT 2 Status
Bit 2	
Bit 3	
Bit 4	
Bit 5	
Bit 6	
Bit 7	
Bit 8	
Bit 9	
Bit 10	
Bit 11	
Bit 12	
Bit 13	
Bit 14	
Bit 15	

The output status can be read at any time but can be set (written) only if the output has been set as PLC (see paragraph **OUTPUTS AND INPUTS CONFIGURATION**); otherwise, the outputs will be managed according to the current weight status with respect to the relevant setpoints.

DIVISIONS AND UNITS MEASURE REGISTRY (40014)

This register contains the current setting of the divisions (parameter EdIUI5) and of the units of measure (unIt parameter).

H Byte	L Byte
units of	divisions

Use this register together with the Coefficient registers to calculate the value displayed by the instrument.

Least significant byte (L Byte)

Division value	Divisor	Decimals
0	100	0
1	50	0
2	20	0
3	10	0
4	5	0
5	2	0
6	1	0
7	0.5	1
8	0.2	1
9	0.1	1
10	0.05	2
11	0.02	2
12	0.01	2
13	0.005	3
14	0.002	3
15	0.001	3
16	0.0005	4
17	0.0002	4
18	0.0001	4

Most significant byte (H Byte)

unit of measure value	unit of measure description	Utilization of the Coefficient value with the different units of measure settings compared to the gross weight
0	Kilograms	Does not intervene
1	Grams	Does not intervene
2	Tons	Does not intervene
3	Pounds	Does not intervene
4	Newton	Multiplies
5	Liters	Divides
6	Bar	Multiplies
7	Atmosphere	Multiplies
8	Pieces	Divides
9	Newton Meter	Multiplies
10	Kilogram Meter	Multiplies
11	Other	Multiplies

POSSIBLE COMMAND TO SEND TO THE COMMAND REGISTER (40006)

0	No command	**17**	Reserved
1		**18**	Reserved
2		**19**	
3		**20**	
4		**21**	Keypad lock
5		**22**	Keypad and display unlock
6		**23**	Keypad and display lock
7	NET display	**24**	
8	SEMI-AUTOMATIC ZERO	**99**	Save data in EEPROM memory
9	WEIGHT GROSS displaying	**100**	Zero-setting for calibration
10	Reserved	**101**	Sample weight storage for calibration
11	Reserved		
12	Reserved		
13	Reserved		
14	Reserved		
15	Reserved		
16	Reserved	**9999**	Reset (reserved)

COMMUNICATION EXAMPLES

The numerical data below are expressed in hexadecimal notation with prefix h.

EXAMPLE 1

Command for multiple writing of registers (hexadecimal command 16, h10):

Assuming that we wish to write the value 0 to the register 40017 and the value 2000 to the register 40018, the string to generate must be:

h01 h10 h00 h10 h00 h02 h04 h00 h00 h07 hD0 hF1 h0F

The instrument will respond with the string:

h01 h10 h00 h10 h00 h02 h40 h0D

Query field name	hex	Response field name	hex
Instrument Address	**h01**	Instrument Address	**h01**
Function	**h10**	Function	**h10**
Address of the first register H	**h00**	Address of the first register H	**h00**
Address of the first register L	**h10**	Address of the first register L	**h10**
Number of registers to send H	**h00**	Number of registers H	**h00**
Number of registers to send L	**h02**	Number of registers L	**h02**
Byte Count	**h04**	CRC16 H	**h40**
Datum 1 H	**h00**	CRC16 L	**h0D**
Datum 1 L	**h00**		
Datum 2 H	**h07**		
Datum 2 L	**hD0**		
CRC16 H	**hF1**		
CRC16 L	**h0F**		

EXAMPLE 2

Command for multiple writing of registers (hexadecimal command 16, h10):

Assuming that we wish to write the two setpoint values on the instrument, at 2000 and 3000 respectively, the string must be sent:

h01 h10 h00 h10 h00 h04 h08 h00 h00 h07 hD0 h00 h00 h0B hB8 hB0 hA2

The instrument will respond with the string:

h01 h10 h00 h10 h00 h04 hC0 h0F

Query field name	hex	Response field name	hex
Instrument Address	**h01**	Instrument Address	**h01**
Function	**h10**	Function	**h10**
Address of the first register H	**h00**	Address of the first register H	**h00**

Address of the first register L	**h10**	Address of the first register L	**h10**
Number of registers H	**h00**	Number of registers H	**h00**
Number of registers L	**h04**	Number of registers L	**h04**
Byte Count	**h08**	CRC16 H	**hC0**
Datum 1 H	**h00**	CRC16 L	**h0F**
Datum 1 L	**h00**		
Datum 2 H	**h07**		
Datum 2 L	**hD0**		
Datum 3 H	**h00**		
Datum 3 L	**h00**		
Datum 4 H	**h0B**		
Datum 4 L	**hB8**		
CRC16 H	**hB0**		
CRC16 L	**hA2**		

EXAMPLE 3
Multiple command reading for registers (hexadecimal command 3, h03):

Assuming that we wish to read the two gross weight values (in the example 4000) and net weight values (in the example 3000), reading from address 40008 to address 40011 must be performed by sending the following string:

H01 h03 h00 h07 h00 h04 hF5 hC8

The instrument will respond with the string:

H01 h03 h08 h00 h00 hF hA0 h00 h00 h0B hB8 h12 h73

Query field name	**hex**	**Response field name**	**hex**
Instrument Address	**h01**	Instrument Address	**h01**
Function	**h03**	Function	**h03**
Address of the first register H	**h00**	Address of the first register H	**h08**
Address of the first register L	**h07**	Address of the first register L	**h00**
Number of registers H	**h00**	Datum 1 H	**h00**
Number of registers L	**h04**	Datum 1 L	**h00**
CRC16 H	**hF5**	Datum 2 H	**h0F**
CRC16 L	**hC8**	Datum 2 L	**hA0**
		Datum 3 H	**h00**
		Datum 3 L	**h00**
		Datum 4 H	**h0B**
		Datum 4 L	**hB0**
		CRC16 H	**h12**
		CRC16 L	**h73**

For additional examples regarding the generation of correct control characters (CRC16) refer to the manual **Modicon PI-MBUS-300.**

RESERVED FOR THE INSTALLER

MENU LOCKING

Through this procedure, it's possible to block the access to any menu on the instrument.
Select the menu that you wish to lock:

000000 (MENU Enter) CALIb press (→0← ESC) and (TARE ◀) simultaneously for 3 seconds, the display shows C.ALIb (the left point on the text indicates that this menu item is now locked). If the operator tries to enter this menu, the access is denied and the display shows bLOC.

MENU UNLOCKING

000000 (MENU Enter) C.ALIb press (MENU Enter) and (PRINT ▲) simultaneously for 3 seconds, the display shows CALIb (the left point on the text is off to indicate that this menu item is unlocked).

TEMPORARY MENU UNLOCKING

000000 (MENU Enter) C.ALIb press (PRINT ▲) and (TARE ◀) simultaneously for 3 seconds: it is now possible to enter and modify all menus including those which are locked. By returning to weight display, the menu lock is restored.

PROGRAM SELECTION AND DATA DELETION

CAUTION: operation must only be performed after contacting technical assistance

Upon instrument power-on, hold down the key (→0← ESC) until the display shows:

PrOG (MENU Enter) bASE (MENU Enter)
(TARE ◀) (PRINT ▲)
rEuEr

DATA DELETION: confirm the PrOG prompt, use the arrow keys to select the item PASSU, enter the code 6935 and confirm.

PROGRAM SELECTION:

bASE: basic program, management of the only setpoint.

rEvEr: to be only used when, with a loaded weighing system, the cells are not loaded and vice versa (weight detected as increasing while it actually decreases in the system).

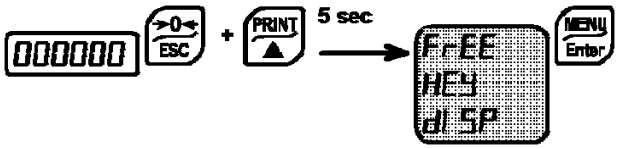
By confirming the displayed program, the system variables are set with default values.

By pressing ESC you will quit the program without introducing any changes and without deleting any of the set variables.

If you do not have a specific manual for the newly set program, you can request it to technical assistance.

KEYPAD OR DISPLAY LOCKING

Press ESC immediately followed by PRINT hold them down for about 5 seconds (this operation is also possible via the MODBUS and ASCII protocols):



- FrEE: no lock.
- HEY: keypad lock: if active, when a key is pressed the message bLOC is displayed for 3.
- dISP: keypad and display lock: if active, the keypad is locked and the display shows the instrument model (weight is not displayed); by pressing a key the display shows bLOC for 3 seconds.

DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY CE

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I	Dichiarazione di conformità	Dichiariamo che il prodotto al quale la presente dichiarazione si riferisce è conforme alle norme di seguito citate.
GB	Declaration of conformity	We hereby declare that the product to which this declaration refers conforms with the following standards.
E	Declaración de conformidad	Manifestamos en la presente que el producto al que se refiere esta declaración está de acuerdo con las siguientes normas
D	Konformitäts-erklärung	Wir erklären hiermit, dass das Produkt, auf das sich diese Erklärung bezieht, mit den nachstehenden Normen übereinstimmt.
F	Déclaration de conformité	Nous déclarons avec cela responsabilité que le produit, auquel se rapporte la présente déclaration, est conforme aux normes citées ci-après.
CZ	Prohlášení o shode	Tímto prohlašujeme, že výrobek, kterého se toto prohlášení týká, je v souladu s níže uvedenými normami.
NL	Conformiteit-verklaring	Wij verklaren hiermede dat het product, waarop deze verklaring betrekking heeft, met de hierna vermelde normen overeenstemt.
P	Declaração de conformidade	Declaramos por meio da presente que o produto no qual se refere esta declaração, corresponde às normas seguintes.
PL	Deklaracja zgodności	Niniejszym oświadczamy, że produkt, którego niniejsze oświadczenie dotyczy, jest zgodny z poniższymi normami.
RUS	Заявление о соответствии	Мы заявляем, что продукт, к которому относится данная декларация, соответствует перечисленным ниже нормам.

Models: T2 4-20mA, T2 0-20mA, T2 0-10V, T2 0-5V, T2 +/-5V, T2 +/-10V

Mark Applied	EU Directive	Standards
CE	**2006/95/EC** Low Voltage Directive	*Not Applicable (N/A)*
CE	**2004/108/EC** EMC Directive	EN 55022 EN 61000-6-2 EN 61000-6-4 EN 61000-4-2/3/4/5/6
CE M (only if "M" mark is applied)	**2009/23/EC** NAWI Directive	EN 45501:1992 OIML R76-1:2006